



# RICHARD ANDERSSON

1851-1918

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Skizzen  
Sju pianostycken

*Sketches*  
*Seven piano pieces*

Källkritisk utgåva av/Edition by Hans-Erik Goksöyr

# **Levande Musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska akademien**

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Kungl. Musikaliska akademien grundades 1771 av Gustav III med ändamålet att främja tonkonsten och musiklivet i Sverige. Numera är akademien en fristående institution som förenar tradition med ett aktivt engagemang i dagens och morgondagens musikliv.

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**[www.levandemusikarv.se](http://www.levandemusikarv.se)**

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I.  
PRÉLUDE.

Richard Andersson.

**Moderato.**

**PIANO.**

5

10

rit.

dim.

Allegro.

19

1. 2.

23 *f* rit. a tempo

dim.

29

35 1. *f* 2. *ff*

41 dim. -

47 *p* rit. (rit.)

## II.

## À LA HONGROISE.

Allegro capriccioso.

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4 throughout. The music is labeled "Allegro capriccioso." at the beginning. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff starts with a dynamic of *p*, followed by *mf* and *cresc.*. The third staff starts with *f*, followed by *mf*. The fourth staff starts with *cresc.*, followed by *f*. The fifth staff starts with *p*, followed by *cresc.* and *f*. Various performance instructions are scattered throughout the music, including *rit.* (ritardando), *a tempo*, and slurs over groups of notes.

Musical score for piano, page 5, showing measures 30 to 53.

The score consists of two staves (treble and bass) with dynamic markings and performance instructions:

- Measure 30:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *p*. Performance: *a tempo*.
- Measure 31:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *pp*. Performance: *rit.*
- Measure 32:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *ff*. Performance: *rit.* *a tempo*.
- Measure 33:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *mf*.
- Measure 34:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 35:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *f*. Performance: *a tempo*.
- Measure 36:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *p*. Performance: *rit.*
- Measure 37:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *f* *poco pesante*.
- Measure 38:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 39:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *dim.* Performance: *rit.*
- Measure 40:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *p*.
- Measure 41:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 42:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 43:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 44:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 45:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 46:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 47:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 48:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 49:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 50:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 51:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 52:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.
- Measure 53:** Treble staff: eighth-note chords. Bass staff: eighth-note chords.

### III. ROMANCE.

**Andante sostenuto.**

The musical score for 'Romance' is a six-stave composition. The top two staves are for the Soprano voice, the bottom two staves are for the Bass voice, and the bottom two staves are for the Piano. The vocal parts are in G minor (indicated by a 'G' with a sharp sign), while the piano part is in C major (indicated by a 'C'). The time signature is 2/4 throughout. The score begins with a dynamic of *p* and a instruction of *sempre legato*. The vocal parts enter at measure 5 with a dynamic of *dolce*. The piano part continues its harmonic support. Measures 10 and 15 show more complex harmonic progression with various chords. Measure 10 includes a dynamic of *mf* and a performance instruction of *poco stringendo ed crescendo*. Measure 15 includes dynamics of *f*, *dim.*, and *rit.*. The vocal parts exit at measure 26, leaving the piano part to conclude the piece. The piano part ends with a dynamic of *mf*.



IV.  
**SPRING-DANS.**  
(Norwegischer National Tanz.)

**Allegro deciso.**

Musical score for piano, showing four staves of music. Staff 1 (measures 6-11) starts with a dynamic of *mf*. Staff 2 (measures 12-17) starts with a dynamic of *f*, followed by a section marked "poco rit. a tempo". Staff 3 (measures 18-23) starts with a dynamic of *p*. Staff 4 (measures 24-29) starts with a dynamic of *f*.

V.  
INTERMEZZO.

*Allegretto scherzando.*

Musical score for the Intermezzo section, featuring two staves (treble and bass) in common time and a key signature of one flat. The music consists of six systems of four measures each. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of *p*. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 4-5 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measures 6-7 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 8-9 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 10-11 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 12-13 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 14-15 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 16-17 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 18-19 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 19 concludes with a dynamic of *f* and a tempo marking of *poco rit.*

VI.  
ELEGIE.

*Andante.*

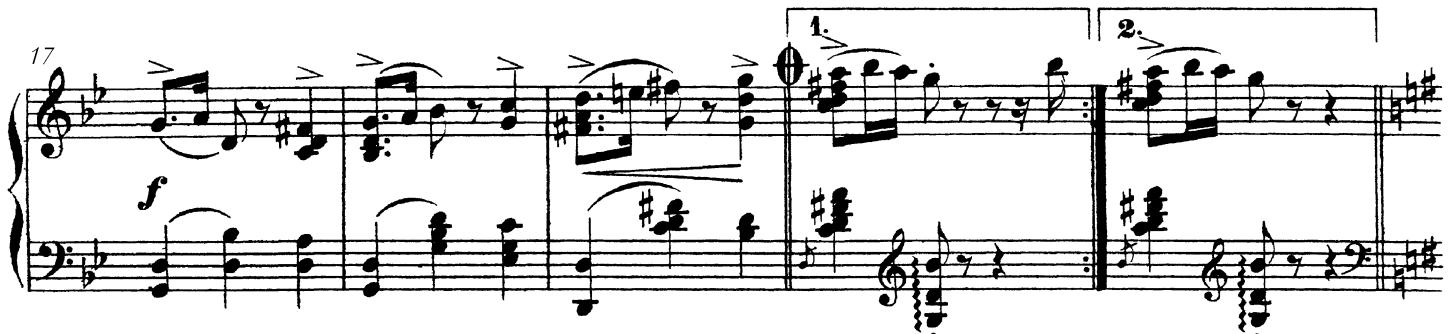
Musical score for the Elegie section, featuring two staves (treble and bass) in common time and a key signature of one flat. The music consists of five systems of four measures each. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of *p* and a instruction *sempre legato*. Measures 2-3 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measures 4-5 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 concludes with a dynamic of *p*.

A page of sheet music for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses the treble clef and the bottom staff uses the bass clef. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by various sharps and flats. Measure numbers 10, 14, 18, 23, 28, 33, and 38 are visible on the left side. Expressive markings include *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *rit.*, and *p*. The music consists of complex chords and rhythmic patterns, with dynamic changes and performance instructions throughout the page.

## VII.

**POLSKA.**

(Schwedischer National Tanz.)

**Risoluto.**

*leggiero*

22

27

1. 2. *marcato*

32

*cresc.*

38

*leggiero*

**Coda.**

44

1. 2. *Da capo al segno*  
e poi la Coda.

*Fine.*

# Richard Andersson

I historieskrivningen är Richard Andersson (1851–1918) allra mest omtalad för sin musikskola som onekligen var betydelsefull och som dessutom fortsatte sin framgångsrika verksamhet i många år efter hans bortgång. Richard Anderssons musikskola som den hette grundades i Stockholm 1886. Den var inte bara en mottagare av elever som senare skulle bli viktiga gestalter i svenska musikliv (Astrid Berwald, Wilhelm Stenhammar, m.fl.), utan bildade med sitt lysande lärarkollegium också en givande miljö (Tor Aulin, Lars Zetterqvist, Emil Sjögren, m.fl.).

Ändå var Richard Andersson först och främst pianist. Han utbildade sig vid Musikkonservatoriet för bland annat Ludvig Norman, debuterade 21 år gammal. Andersson fortsatte sina studier i Berlin, där han fick Clara Schumann som pianolärare. Samtidigt studerade han kontrapunkt och komposition. Redan under åren i Berlin började han undervisa i piano. Efter hemkomsten till Stockholm 1884 kombinerade han pianospelandet med att vara pedagog. Han blev lärare vid Musikkonservatoriet 1904, men slutade efter två år – den egna musikskolan krävde hans engagemang.

Richard Andersson komponerade främst för sitt instrument, men skrev också sånger. Som efterfrågad pianist och hängiven pedagog blev han hans möjligheter att komponera allt mindre. Merparten verk kom därför till under hans yngre dagar.

Invalid i Kungl. Musikaliska akademien den 17 december 1890, som ledamot nr 482.

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## Skizzen. 7 Clavierstücke

Från början av sin karriär föreföll Richard Andersson ha haft tonsät-tarambitioner. Som efterfrågad pianist och sedanmera hängiven pedagog blev hans möjligheter att komponera av naturliga skäl begränsade. Merparten av hans kompositioner skrevs därför under studieåren från 1867 fram till 1884 då den pianistiska och pedagogiska verksamheten tog överhanden. Fjorton av de nitton opusnumrerade verken skrevs under denna period liksom de flesta utan opus.

Flertalet av Richard Anderssons pianostycken ansluter sig till romantikens karaktärsstycke och är kortare verk av måttlig svårighetsgrad uppenbarligen skrivna för pedagogiska syften. Till dem hör dels samlingen Skuggor och Dagar från 1878 och de båda samlingarna med ”skisser”, Skizzen. 7 Clavierstücke från 1878 och 21 Skisser sammantällda 1909. Vissa av dem kallas också för ”À la Polonaise”, ”À la Valse”, ”À la Gavotte”, ”À la Hongroise”. Det rör sig om parafraser av folkdanser och folkmelodier från skilda länder samt olika stämningsbilder, och styckena är utformade som ett slags genremässiga arketyper. I Schumannsk efterföljd kan samlingarna också framföras som sammanhållna enheter.

Andersson lade i sin undervisning stor tonvikt vid att finna och gestalta innehållet i varje enskilt stycke. Av de ofta noggrant inskrivna

föredragsanvisningarna att döma låg mycket av detta sökande i att hitta musikens karaktär. Pianostyckena kan ses som övningar i att hitta karaktärsegenheterna hos de individuella numren.

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## Källkritisk kommentar

Richard Andersson: *Skizzen*

### Källmaterial

Denna utgåva av Richard Anderssons Skizzen baserar sig på följande källa (**T**): ett nottryck publicerat av Simrock (pl. nr 8042) år 1878, som återfinns hos Musik- och teaterbiblioteket i Stockholm (signum P/Sv, ex. B). Titelsidan lyder: ”An / FRÄULEIN HILDA THEGERSTRÖM. / Skizzen. / 7 / CLAVIERSTÜCKE / von / RICHARD ANDERSSON. / Preis Mk.2.\_ / Ent.d Stat Hall. / Verlag und Eigenthum / von / N. SIMROCK in BERLIN. / 1878. / Lith. Anst.v. C. G. Röder, Leipzig.”

### Kommentarer

Nottexten i föreliggande utgåva utgör en reproduktion av notbilden i **T**, där utgivarens emendationer har förts in. Justeringar av förtecken som inte har medfört förändrad läsart har utförts utan kommentar. I övrigt anförs nedanstående anmärkningar.

#### I *Prélude*

Takt / System	Anmärkning
32–33 / övre	Rytmen i dessa takter har anpassats till den parallella passagen i takt 16–17. T anger emellertid melodin på följande vis: 

#### II *À la hongroise*

Takt / System	Anmärkning
36 / övre & nedre	I T har denna takt ett utseende som tycks osannolikt inom ramen för Richard Anderssons tonspråk. Det är dock inte givet hur passagen bör emenderas på bästa sätt. T har:  I föreliggande utgåva anges ackordet i höger hand som ett G-durackord, i analogi med den liknande frasen i moll i takt 14.

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# Richard Andersson

Richard Andersson (1851–1918) is most remembered for his school of music, which was undeniably important and also continued its successful activities for many years after his death. Richard Andersson's School of Music was founded in Stockholm in 1886. It not only received students who would later become important figures in Swedish musical life (Astrid Berwald, Wilhelm Stenhammar and others), but also provided a fruitful environment through its brilliant board (Tor Aulin, Lars Zetterqvist, Emil Sjögren and others).

Nevertheless, Richard Andersson was first and foremost a pianist. He studied at the Conservatory for Ludvig Norman among others, making his debut at 21. Andersson continued his studies in Berlin, where Clara Schumann was his piano teacher. He also studied counterpoint and composition. He began teaching piano during his years in Berlin. After returning home to Stockholm in 1884, he combined performing and teaching. He became a teacher at the Conservatory in 1904, but stopped after two years, as his own music school required his attention.

Richard Andersson mainly composed for his own instrument, but also wrote songs. As a pianist in demand and dedicated educator, his opportunities for composition diminished. Most of his work, therefore, was written in his younger days.

On December 17, 1890, he was elected to the Royal Academy of Music as member No. 482.

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Transl. Martin Thomson

## Sketches, Seven Piano Pieces

From the beginning of his career, Richard Andersson, appears to have had ambitions to become a composer. In demand as a pianist, and later a devoted teacher, his opportunities to compose were thus somewhat limited. Most of his compositions were therefore written during his time as a student, from 1867 until 1884, after which his pianistic and pedagogical activities began to take precedence. Fourteen of the nineteen opus-numbered works were written during this period, as were many of those without opus numbers.

The majority of Richard Andersson's piano works adhere to the Romantic character piece, together with shorter works of moderate difficulty, which were more obviously written for educational purposes. These include both the collection *Shadows and Daylights* from 1878, together with the two collections of 'sketches', *Skizzen. 7 Clavierstücke* in 1878, and *21 Sketches* compiled in 1909. Some of the pieces are also entitled 'À la Polonaise', 'À la Valse', 'À la Gavotte', 'À la Hongroise'. These involve paraphrases of folk dances and folk songs from a number of countries, portraying a range of atmospheric impressions, with the pieces designed as different kinds of genre archety-

pes. In imitation of Schumann, the collections can also be presented as cohesive units.

In his teaching, Andersson placed emphasis on finding and shaping the content of each individual piece. Carefully inscribed performance directions are therefore often included, which assist with the pursuit of identifying the music's character. His piano pieces can thus be seen as exercises in identifying the characteristic idiosyncrasies within the individual works.

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Transl. Robin McGinley